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EXTRAORDINARY

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PART II—Section

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह प्रलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

RAJYA SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th December, 1968:—

I

Bill No XLVII of 1968

A Bill further to amend the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Act, 1968

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

66 of 1949.

2. In section 2 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

Amendment of section 2.

(i) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) “active duty” means the duty to restore and preserve order in an area where there is any disturbance of

public peace or where any such disturbance is apprehended;

(aa) "battalion" means a unit of the Force constituted as a battalion by the Central Government;';

(ii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(bb) "Commandant" means the officer for the time being in command of a battalion or group-centre;';

(iii) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(cc) "group-centre" means a unit of the Force constituted as a group-centre by the Central Government;';

(iv) for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

'(d) "member of the Force" means a person who has been appointed to the Force by the Commandant, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, or by such authority as may be prescribed, and in sections 1, 3, 7, 9, 10, sub-section (1) of section 16, sections 17, 18 and 19, includes also a person appointed to the Force by the Central Government, whether before or after such commencement;';

(v) in clause (g), for the words "jemadar or sub-inspector", the words "or naib-subedar" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 4.

Appointment and powers of superior officers.

3. For section 4 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"4. (1) The Central Government may appoint to the Force a Director-General who shall in the discharge of his duties, be assisted by such number of Inspectors-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, Commandants and such other officers as may be appointed by the Central Government.

(2) The Director-General and every other officer appointed under sub-section (1) shall have, and may exercise, such powers and authority as may be provided by or under this Act."

Substitution of new section for section 6. Resignation.

4. For section 6 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"6. No member of the Force shall be at liberty to resign his appointment except as provided for in the statement contained in the recruiting roll set out in the Schedule."

5. In section 7 of the principal Act,—

Amend-
ment of
section 7

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “to detect and bring offenders to justice”, the words “to arrest and assist in bringing offenders to justice” shall be substituted;

(ii) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Every member of the Force shall be liable to serve within, as well as beyond, the territory of India.”.

6. In section 8 of the principal Act,—

Amend-
ment of
section 8

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “through such officers as the Central Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.”, the words, brackets and figures “through the officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4.” shall be substituted;

(ii) for sub-sections (2) and (3), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) The Headquarters of the Force, battalions or group-centres shall be at such places as may, from time to time, be specified by the Central Government.

(3) While on active duty outside its headquarters, a battalion shall be subject to the general control and direction of such authority or officer as may be prescribed or as may be specially appointed by the Central Government in this behalf.”.

7. In section 9 of the principal Act,—

Amend-
ment of
section 9

(i) in clause (j), the words “or forces a safeguard” shall be omitted;

(ii) the words “with transportation for life for a term of not less than seven years or” shall be omitted;

(iii) the words “transportation or” shall be omitted.

8. In section 11 of the principal Act,—

Amend-
ment of
section 11

(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) for the words “The Commandant or any other”, the words “An officer of the rank of the Commandant and above or any such other” shall be substituted;

(ii) the words "in lieu of, or in addition to, suspension or dismissal" shall be omitted;

(iii) for clauses (a) to (e), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) dismissal or removal from the Force;

(b) reduction in rank;

(c) confinement to quarters, lines or camp, with or without punishment drill, fatigue or other duty for a term not exceeding one month;

(d) confinement in the quarter-guard exceeding seven days, but not more than twenty-eight days, with or without punishment drill or extra guard, fatigue or other duty;

(e) confinement in the quarter-guard for not more than seven days, with or without punishment drill or extra guard, fatigue or other duty;

(f) removal from any office of distinction or special emolument in the Force;

(g) fine of any amount not exceeding one month's pay and allowances;

(h) censure;

(i) stoppage of increments.";

(b) in sub-section (2), for the words, brackets and letters "in clause (c) or clause (d)", the words, brackets and letters "in clause (c), clause (d) or clause (e)" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-section (3), for the portion beginning with the words "The Assistant Commandant" and ending with the words "that is to say,—" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The assistant commandant, a company commander, Quarter-Master or a subordinate officer, not being below the rank of subedar, while commanding a separate detachment or an outpost, or in temporary command of a battalion or a group-centre, may, without a formal trial, award to any member of the Force who is for the time being subject to his authority any one or more of the following punishments for the commission of any offence against discipline which is not otherwise provided for in this Act, that is to say,—";

(d) in sub-section (4), for the words "jemadar or sub-inspector", the word "naib-subedar" shall be substituted.

9. In section 13 of the principal Act, for the words "company officer", the words "company commander or Quarter-Master" shall be substituted. Amendment of section 13.

10. In section 15 of the principal Act, to sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be added, namely:— Amendment of section 15.

"Provided that the company or detachment commander shall, before investigating the case, inform the Commandant and the Deputy Inspector-General concerned of such arrest."

11. In section 18 of the principal Act,—

Amendment of section 18

(a) in sub-section (2),—

(i) for clause (b), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) regulating the exercise of powers and authority by the officers appointed under sub-section (1) of section 4";

(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(g) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed";

(b) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

Substitu-
tion of
new
Schedule
for the
Schedule.

12. For the Schedule to the principal Act, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

“THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 5 and 6)

RECRUITING ROLL

In the first three months of your service, you are at liberty to resign your appointment with a week's notice to the prescribed authority.

When you are on active duty, you shall have no right to resign your appointment except for very special reasons in which case you will be required to apply in writing to the prescribed authority. The said authority will have the discretion to accept or reject your application.

If you have not served the Force for the prescribed period and are not on active duty, the prescribed authority may, in its discretion, accept your resignation with two months' notice, subject to the condition that the vacancies in the Force do not exceed one-tenth of the sanctioned strength.

If you have served the Force for the prescribed period and are not on active duty, you are at liberty to resign your appointment with two months' notice to the prescribed authority.”.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Central Reserve Police Force has seen considerable expansion both in size and scope since the enactment of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. The present strength of the Force is 44 battalions, and it is proposed to have an ultimate strength of 52 battalions. As a result of this expansion and the substantial changes in the constitution and the administrative set-up of the Force, it is considered necessary to amend the Act. The present Bill seeks to achieve this object. The main features of the Bill are—

(a) empowering the Central Government to constitute units of the Force to be known as battalions and group-centres; and

(b) providing for a suitable range of punishments that can be imposed on members of the Force.

2. Opportunity is also being taken to include certain consequential and minor amendments found necessary in the administration of the Act.

NEW DELHI;

Y. B. CHAVAN

The 14th December, 1968.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 2 of the Bill, which proposes to insert two new clauses to section 2 of the principal Act, provides for the constitution of battalions and group-centres. Clause 3 of the Bill, which proposes to substitute section 4 of the principal Act, provides for the appointment of a Director-General, Inspectors-General and other officers to the Force.

2. All expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the Central Reserve Police Force would be met from the Consolidated Fund of India. The bulk of the battalions and group-centres of the Force have already been constituted and the officers mentioned in the proposed section 4 have also been appointed. Since a few more battalions and institutions have yet to be added to the Force in the programme of embodiment in it of the India Reserve battalions (the expenditure on which is borne by the Government of India) and as a part of the streamlining and reorganisation of the Central armed police units, non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores is likely to be involved after the Bill is enacted and brought into force. The recurring expenditure on the administration of the Force during the year 1967-68 was of the order of Rs. 7 crores. It is likely to go up by about Rs. 12 crores, mainly because of the above-mentioned programme of embodiment of India Reserve battalions, since the expenditure incurred on the India Reserve battalions will now be shown against the Central Reserve Police Force.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 11 of the Bill which seeks to amend section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, empowers the Central Government to make rules to specify the authorities other than the Commandant who may appoint members of the Force, to regulate the powers to be exercised by the officers of the Force and to prescribe the authority or officer who will exercise control over a battalion if it is posted outside headquarters. These are matters of detail or procedure. The rules so made shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make. The delegation of legislative power is thus of a normal character.

Bill No. XLVIII of 1968

A Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I**PRELIMINARY**

Short title,
extent and
commence-
ment

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1968.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

Defini-
tions

(a) "approved institution" means a teaching institution, health centre or hospital recognised by a University or Board as an institution in which a person may undergo the training, if any, required by his course of study before the award of any medical qualification to him;

(b) "Board" means a Board, Council, Examining Body or Faculty of Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy (by whatever name called) constituted by the State Government under any law for the time being in force regulating the award of medical qualifications in, and registration of practitioners of, Indian medicine or Homoeopathy;

(c) "Central Council" means the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy constituted under section 3;

(d) "Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy" means the register maintained by the Central Council under this Act;

(e) "Homoeopathy" means the system of medicine founded by Doctor Samuel Hahnemann;

(f) "Indian medicine" means the system of Indian medicine commonly known as Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani;

(g) "medical institution" means any institution within or without India which grants degrees, diplomas or licences in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy;

(h) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulations;

(i) "recognised medical qualification" means any of the medical qualifications including post-graduate medical qualification, of Indian medicine or Homoeopathy included in the Schedules;

(j) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 36;

(k) "State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy" means a register or registers maintained under any law for the time being in force in any State regulating the registration of practitioners of Indian medicine or Homoeopathy;

(l) "University" means any University in India established by law and having any Faculty of Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy.

CHAPTER II

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

Constitu-
tion of
Central
Council.

3. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for the purposes of this Act a Central Council consisting of the following members, namely:—

(a) one member each for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine, from each State in which a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is maintained, to be elected from amongst themselves by persons enrolled on that Register as practitioners of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or Homoeopathy, as the case may be;

(b) one member to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of each Faculty of Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy of a University;

(c) such number of members, not exceeding one-half of the total number of members elected under clauses (a) and (b), as may be nominated by the Central Government, from amongst those enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy:

Provided that until members are elected under clause (a) or clause (b) in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder, the Central Government shall nominate such number of members, being persons qualified to be chosen as such under the said clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may be, as that Government thinks fit; and references to elected members in this Act shall be construed as including references to members so nominated.

(2) The President of the Central Council shall be elected by the members of the Central Council from amongst themselves in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) There shall be a Vice-President for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine who shall be elected from amongst themselves by members representing that system of medicine, elected under clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) or nominated under clause (c) of that sub-section.

4. (1) An election under clause (a) or clause (b) or sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be conducted by the Central Government in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf.

Mode of election.

(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any election to the Central Council, it shall be referred to the Central Government whose decision shall be final.

5. (1) No person shall be eligible for election or nomination to the Central Council unless he possesses any of the medical qualifications included in the Schedules or is enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and resides in the State concerned.

Restriction on elections, nominations and membership.

(2) No person may at the same time serve as a member in more than one capacity.

6. The Central Council shall be a body corporate by the name of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Incorporation of Central Council.

7. (1) The President, a Vice-President or a member of the Central Council shall hold office for a term of five years from the date of his election or nomination, as the case may be, or until his successor shall have been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.

Term of office of President, Vice-President and members of Central Council

(2) An elected or nominated member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Central Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Central Council or, in the case of a member elected under clause (a) or nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3, if he ceases to be enrolled on the concerned State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, or in the case of a member elected under clause (b) of that sub-section, if he ceases to be a member of the Faculty of Indian Medicine or Homoeopathy of the University concerned.

(3) A casual vacancy in the Central Council shall be filled by election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.

(4) Members of the Central Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination.

(5) Where the said term of five years is about to expire in respect of any member, a successor may be elected or nominated at any time within three months before the said term expires but he shall not assume office until the said term has expired.

Meetings
of
Central
Council

8. (1) The Central Council shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Council.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed, one-third of the total number of members of the Central Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Central Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting:

Provided that no decision of the Central Council in relation to Indian medicine or Homoeopathy shall be effective unless three members representing Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or Homoeopathy system of medicine, as the case may be, are present at the meeting and support the decision.

Commit-
tees for
Ayurveda,
Siddha,
Unani and
Homoeo-
pathy

9. (1) The Central Council shall constitute from amongst its members,—

- (a) a committee for Ayurveda
- (b) a committee for Siddha
- (c) a committee for Unani, and
- (d) a committee for Homoeopathy

and each such committee shall consist of members elected under clause (a) or clause (b) or nominated under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 representing the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or Homoeopathy system of medicine, as the case may be.

(2) The Vice-President for each of the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine elected under sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be, respectively, the Chairman of the committees referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1).

(3) Subject to such general or special directions as the Central Council may from time to time give, each such committee shall be competent to deal with any matter relating to Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani or Homoeopathy system of medicine, as the case may be, within the competence of the Central Council.

Other
commit-
tees.

10 The Central Council may constitute from amongst its members such other committees for general or special purposes as the Central Council deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that where any committee to deal with matters relating to education in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy is constituted under this section, as nearly as possible, two-thirds of the members of such committee shall be persons who possess recognised medical qualifications and have for at least ten years been enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

11. (1) The committees constituted under sections 9 and 10 shall meet at least once in each year at such time and place as may be appointed by the Central Council. Meetings of committees.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed, one-third of the total number of members of a committee shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the committee shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.

12. The Central Council shall—

(a) appoint a Registrar who shall act as Secretary and who may also, if deemed expedient, act as Treasurer;

(b) employ such other persons as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) require and take from the Registrar, or from any other employee, such security for the due performance of his duties as the Central Council deems necessary; and

(d) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-President and members of the Central Council and to the members of the committees thereof and determine the conditions of service of the employees of the Central Council.

Officers and other employees of Central Council.

13. No act or proceeding of the Central Council or any committee thereof shall be called in question on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Central Council or the committee, as the case may be.

Vacancies in the Central Council and committees thereof not to invalidate action.

CHAPTER III

RECOGNITION OF MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS

14. (1) The medical qualifications granted by any University, Board or other medical institution in India which are included in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

Recognition of medical qualifications.

granted
by certain
medical
institu-
tions in
India.

(2) Any University, Board or other medical institution in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule or the Second Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have any such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the First Schedule or the Second Schedule, as the case may be, so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the First Schedule or the Second Schedule against such medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

Recogni-
tion of
medical
qualifica-
tions
granted
by certain
medical
institu-
tions
whose
qualifica-
tions are
not in-
cluded
in
First or
Second
Schedule.

15. The medical qualifications included in the Third Schedule granted to a citizen of India before the 15th day of August, 1947, by any medical institution in any area which was comprised before that date within India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, shall also be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

Recogni-
tion of
medical
qualifica-
tions
granted
by medi-
cal insti-
tutions in
countries
with
which
there is
a scheme
of reci-
procity.

16. (1) The medical qualifications granted by medical institutions outside India which are included in the Fourth Schedule shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Central Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside India, which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a Register of practitioners of Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, for the settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of medical qualifications in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Fourth Schedule so as to include therein any medical qualification which the Central Council has decided should be recognised, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the last column of the Fourth Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

17. (1) Subject to the other provisions contained in this Act, any medical qualification included in any of the Schedules shall be sufficient qualifications for enrolment on any State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Rights of persons possessing qualifications included in Schedules to be enrolled.

(2) Save as provided in section 28, no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy,—

(a) shall hold office as Vaid, Siddhar, Hakim or physician or any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in any institution maintained by a local or other authority;

(b) shall practise Indian medicine or Homoeopathy in any State;

(c) shall be entitled to sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed or authenticated by a duly qualified medical practitioner;

(d) shall be entitled to give evidence at any inquest or in any court of law as an expert under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, on any matter relating to Indian medicine or Homoeopathy.

1 of 1872.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-section (2) shall affect the rights conferred by or under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, [including the right to practise medicine as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the said Act] of persons possessing any qualifications included in the Schedules to the said Act.

102 of 1956.

(4) Any person who acts in contravention of any provision of sub-section (2) shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

18. Every University, Board or medical institution in India which grants a recognised medical qualification shall furnish such information as the Central Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification, as to the ages at which such courses of study and examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.

Power to require information as to courses of study and examinations.

19. (1) The Central Council shall appoint such number of medical inspectors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical college, hospital or other institution where education in Indian medicine or

Inspectors at examinations.

Homoeopathy is given, or to attend any examination held by any University, Board or medical institution for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of medical qualifications granted by that University, Board or medical institution.

(2) The medical inspectors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the Central Council on the adequacy of the standards of education including staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, as the case may be, or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.

(3) The Central Council shall forward a copy of any such report to the University, Board or medical institution concerned, and shall also forward a copy with the remarks of the University, Board or medical institution thereon, to the Central Government.

Visitors
at exami-
nations.

20. (1) The Central Council may appoint such number of visitors as it may deem requisite to inspect any medical college, hospital or other institution where education in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy is given or to attend any examination for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualification.

(2) Any person, whether he is a member of the Central Council or not, may be appointed as a visitor under this section but a person who is appointed as an inspector under section 19 for any inspection or examination shall not be appointed as a visitor for the same inspection or examination.

(3) The visitors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the President of the Central Council on the adequacy of the standards of education including staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, as the case may be, or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.

(4) The report of a visitor shall be treated as confidential unless in any particular case the President of the Central Council otherwise directs:

Provided that if the Central Government requires a copy of the report of a visitor, the Central Council shall furnish the same.

21. (1) When upon report by the inspector or the visitor, it appears to the Central Council—

With-
drawal of
recogni-
tion.

(a) that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in, or the proficiency required from candidates at any examination held by, any University, Board or medical institution, or

(b) that the staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for instruction and training provided in such University, Board or medical institution or in any college or other institution affiliated to the University,

do not conform to the standard prescribed by the Central Council, the Central Council shall make a representation to that effect to the Central Government.

(2) After considering such representation, the Central Government may send it to the Government of the State in which the University, Board or medical institution is situated and the State Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the University, Board or medical institution, with an intimation of the period within which the University, Board or medical institution may submit its explanation to the State Government.

(3) On the receipt of the explanation or, where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then, on the expiry of that period, the State Government shall make its recommendations to the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government, after making such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the appropriate Schedule against the said medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date, or that the said medical qualification if granted to students of a specified college or institution affiliated to any University shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted before a specified date or, as the case may be, that the said medical qualification shall be recognised medical qualification in relation to a specified college or institution affiliated to any University only when granted after a specified date.

Minimum standards of education in Indian medicine and Homoeopathy.

22. (1) The Central Council may prescribe the minimum standards of education in Indian medicine and Homoeopathy, required for granting recognised medical qualifications by Universities, Boards or medical institutions in India.

(2) Copies of the draft regulations and of all subsequent amendments thereof shall be furnished by the Central Council to all State Governments and the Central Council shall, before submitting the regulations or any amendment thereof, as the case may be, to the Central Government for sanction, take into consideration the comments of any State Government received within three months from the furnishing of the copies as aforesaid.

(3) Each of the committees referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of section 9 shall, from time to time, report to the Central Council on the efficacy of the regulations and may recommend to the Central Council such amendments thereof as it may think fit.

CHAPTER IV

THE CENTRAL REGISTER OF INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY

The Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

23. (1) The Central Council shall cause to be maintained in the prescribed manner, a register of practitioners in separate parts for each of the systems of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy to be known as the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy which shall contain the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and who possess any of the recognised medical qualifications.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Central Council to keep and maintain the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of any orders made by the Central Council, and from time to time to revise the register and publish it in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Such register shall be deemed to be a public document within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and may be proved by a copy published in the Gazette of India. 1 of 1872.

Supply of copies of State Register of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy.

24. Each Board shall supply to the Central Council three printed copies of the State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act and subsequently after the first day of April of each year, and each Board shall inform the Central Council without delay of all additions to and other amendments in the State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy made from time to time.

25. The Registrar of the Central Council may on receipt of registration of a person in a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy or on application made in the prescribed manner by any person, enter his name in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the person concerned is eligible under law for such registration.

Registration in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

26. (1) The Central Council may prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for practitioners of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy.

Professional conduct.

(2) Regulations made by the Central Council under sub-section (1) may specify which violations thereof shall constitute infamous conduct in any professional respect, that is to say, professional misconduct, and such provision shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force.

27. (1) If the name of any person enrolled on a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is removed therefrom in pursuance of any power conferred by or under any law relating to registration of practitioners of Indian medicine or Homoeopathy for the time being in force in any State, the Central Council shall direct the removal of the name of such person from the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Removal of names from the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

(2) Where the name of any person has been removed from a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy on any ground other than that he is not possessed of the requisite medical qualifications or where any application by the said person for restoration of his name to the State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been rejected, he may appeal in the prescribed manner and subject to such conditions, including conditions as to the payment of a fee, as may be prescribed, to the Central Government whose decision, which shall be given after consulting the Central Council, shall be binding on the State Government and on the authorities concerned with the preparation of the State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

28. If the courses of study to be undergone for obtaining a recognised medical qualification in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy include a period of training after a person has passed the qualifying examination and before such qualification is conferred on him, any

Provisional registration for practice.

such person shall, on application made by him in this behalf, be granted provisional registration in a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy by the Board concerned in order to enable him to practise Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, as the case may be, in an approved institution for the purpose of such training and for no other purpose for the period aforesaid.

Privileges of persons who are enrolled on the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

29. Subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in this Act regarding practice of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy by persons possessing certain recognised medical qualifications, every person whose name is for the time being borne on the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy shall be entitled according to his qualifications to practice Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, as the case may be, in any part of India and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances or any fees to which he may be entitled.

Registration of additional qualifications.

30. (1) If any person whose name is entered in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy obtains any title, diploma or other qualification for proficiency in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy, which is a recognised medical qualification, he shall, on application made in this behalf in the prescribed manner, be entitled to have an entry stating such other title, diploma or other qualification made against his name in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy either in substitution for or in addition to any entry previously made.

(2) The entries in respect of any such person in a State Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy shall be altered in accordance with the alterations made in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

Persons enrolled on Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to notify change of place or residence

31. Every person registered in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy shall notify any transfer of the place of his residence or practice to the Central Council and to the Board concerned, within thirty days of such transfer, failing which his right to participate in the election of members to the Central Council or a Board shall be liable to be forfeited by order of the Central Government either permanently or for such period as may be specified therein.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

32. (1) The Central Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, abstracts of its accounts, and other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.

Information to be furnished by Central Council and publication thereof.

(2) The Central Government may publish in such manner as it may think fit, any report, copy, abstract or other information furnished to it under this section or under section 20.

33. (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the Central Government that the Central Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may refer the particulars of the complaint to a commission of inquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government, one being a Judge of a High Court, and one by the Central Council, and such commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Central Government as to the truth of the matters charged in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the commission to have been established, the commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.

Commission of inquiry.

(2) The Central Government may require the Central Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as, having regard to the report of the commission, it may think fit, and if the Central Council fails to comply with any such requirement, the Central Government may amend the regulations of the Central Council, or make such provision or order or take such other steps as may seem necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the commission.

(3) A commission of inquiry shall have power to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and shall have all such other necessary powers for the purpose of any inquiry conducted by it as are exercised by a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908.

34. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Central Council or a Board or any committee thereof or any officer or servant of the Government or the Central Council or the Board aforesaid for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

Power to
make
rules.

35. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Power to
make
regula-
tions.

36. The Central Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, make regulations generally to carry out the purposes of this Act, and, without prejudice to the generality of this power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the manner of election of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Central Council;

(b) the management of the property of the Central Council and the maintenance and audit of its accounts;

(c) the resignation of members of the Central Council;

(d) the powers and duties of the President and Vice-President;

(e) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Central Council and the committees thereof, the times and places where such meetings are to be held, and the conduct of business thereat and the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum;

(f) the functions of the committees constituted under section 9 or section 10;

(g) the tenure of office, and the powers and duties of the Registrar and other officers and servants of the Central Council;

(h) the appointment, powers, duties and procedure of inspectors and visitors;

(i) the courses and period of study of practical training to be undertaken, the subjects of examination and the standards of proficiency therein to be obtained, in any University, Board or medical institutions for grant of recognised medical qualification;

(j) the standards of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for education in Indian medicine or Homoeopathy;

(k) the conduct of professional examinations, qualifications of examiners and the conditions of admission to such examinations;

(l) the standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by practitioners of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy;

(m) the particulars to be stated, and the proof of qualifications to be given in applications for registration under this Act;

(n) the manner in which and the conditions subject to which an appeal under section 27 may be preferred;

(o) the fees to be paid on applications and appeals under this Act; and

(p) any matter for which under this Act provision may be made by regulations.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 14)

Recognised medical qualifications in Indian Medicine granted by Universities, Boards or medical institutions in India

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4

PART. I—AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA

Andhra

1.	Board of Indian Medicine, Hyderabad, A. P.	Graduate of the College of Ayurvedic Medicine.	G.C.A.M.	..
		Graduate of the College of Integrated Medicine.	G.C.I.M.	..
		Ayurveda Visharad	A.V.V.	..
		Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	B.A.M. & S.	..
2.	Andhra Ayurveda Parishad, Vijayawada (Examining Body).	Vaidyavidwan	..	..
3.	Shri Venkateswar Ayurveda Kalasala, Vijayawada, Krishna Distt., A. P.	Ayurvedalankara	..	..
		Ayurveda-Kalanidhi	..	..
*4.	Venkateswar Ayurveda Kalasala, Vijayawada, A. P.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine.	D.A.M.	..
5	Shri Rangacharya Ram-mohan Ayurvedic College, Guntur, A. P.	Ayurveda Praveen	..	..

Assam

6.	Board of Ayurvedic Medicine, Assam.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.	D.A.M.S.	..
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*This diploma of D.A.M. was substituted for the original diploma "Ayurveda Kalanidhi".

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Bihar			
7. State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines, Patna, Bihar.	Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.	G.A.M.S.	From 1953 onwards.
8. Government Ayurvedic School, Patna, Bihar (Former).	Ayurvedacharya . . .	..	..
9. Government Ayurvedic College, Patna, Bihar.	Ayurvedacharya . . .	..	..
10. Sanskrit University Darbhanga, Bihar	Ayurvedacharya . . . Pranacharya . . .	....	....
Delhi			
11. Ayurveda & Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.	Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari. Bhishagacharya Dhanwantari.	.. ..	Up to 1956. Up to 1956
12. Board of Ayurveda & Unani Systems, Delhi Administration, Delhi.	Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery). Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari. (Diploma in Indian Medicine and Surgery) Bhishagacharya Dhanwantari.	B.I.M.S. .. D.I.M.S. ..	From 1962-1963. .. From 1956 to 1960 ..
13. All India Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Delhi.	Ayurveda-Visharad . . . Ayurveda-Bhishak Vaidyacharya Prajavaidya Pariksha . . . Vaidya-Visharad . . . Ayurvedacharya . . .	............	............
14. Banwarilal Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Delhi.	Bhishagacharya . . . Ayurvedacharya . . . Vaid-raj . . .	.. .. ..	Upto 1958 Do. Do.
15. Examining Body for Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi.	Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery. Ayurvedacharya Dhanwantari.	B.I.M.S. (Day scholars) ..	.. ..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Gujarat</i>			
16. University of Gujarat	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.	B.A.M.S.	..
17. M S. University, Baroda	Ayurveda-Visharad	..	..
18. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Gujarat.	Graduate of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.	G.F.A.M.	..
19. Committee for Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, Gujarat, Ahmedabad.	Ayurveda Pravcena	D.S.A.C.	..
20. Board of Indian Medicine, Saurashtra.	Ayurveda-Visharad	..	..
21. Post Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar.	Higher Proficiency in Ayurveda.	H.P.A.	..
22. Sarvanamasa Dakshina Pariksha Samiti, Baroda.	Ayurvedauttama	..	..
	Ayurveda-Madhyama	..	..
23. Rajkeeya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Baroda.	Ayurveda-Visharad	..	..
24. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar.	Ayurveda-Teertha	..	Up to 1942.
25. U. P. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Patan (Baroda State).	Grihit Ayurveda Shastra, Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine.	D.A.M.	..
	Grihit Ayurveda Shastra	L.A.M.	Up to 1942.
<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>			
26. Jammu and Kashmir University.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery,	B.A.M.S.	..
<i>Kerala</i>			
27. University of Travancore/Kerala.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine.	B.A.M.	..
	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine.	D.A.M.	Till 1962.
28. Government of Travancore-Cochin.	Vaidyakalanidhi	..	..
29. Government Ayurveda College, Thripunithura, Kerala.	Sastra-Bhoosana-Ayurveda	..	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
30. Cochin Government . . .	Vaidyabhoosanam . . .	..	..
31. Travancore-Cochin Govern- ments.	Ayurveda-Bhoosanam . . .	..	..
32. Travancore Government . . .	Netra Vaidya-Visarada . . .	..	..
33. Kerala Government . . .	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine.	D.A.M.	..
34. Travancore Government . . .	Vaidya-Shastri . . .	..	..
	Marma Vaidya Visharada . . .	..	..
35. Keralappa-Ayurveda Maha- pathasala, Shornur, Kerala.	Vaidyapadan . . .	..	..
36. Cochin Government . . .	"The Certificate Visha Vaidya Training".	..	..
37. Madhava Memorial Ayur- vedic College, Cannanore, Kerala.	Vaidyavibhusanam . . .	..	Up to 1963.
38. Madhava Memorial Ayur- vedic College, Ernakul- am.	Ayurveda Sastry . . .	..	Up to 1957.
39. Ayurvedic College, Kottakal, Kerala.	Arya Vaidyan . . .	..	..
40. Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kotta- kal.	Aryavaidya Diploma . . .	..	..
41. Government Ayurvedic College, Tripunithura.	Ayurveda-Sastra-Bhusan . . .	..	..
42. Board of Public Examinations, Cochin.	Ayurveda Bhoosanam . . .	..	..
43. Travancore Government . . .	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine.	D.I.M.	..
	Visha Vaidya Visarada . . .	..	..
44. Madhava Ayurveda College, Ernakulam.	Ayurveda Vidwan . . .	..	Up to 1957.
45. Travancore Siddha Vaidya Sangham, Munchira.	Diploma or Certificate in Siddha Medicine.	..	May, 1947.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
46. Jivaji Vishwavidyalaya, Gwalior.	Ayurvedacharya . . .	B.A.M.S.	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
47. Indore Vishwavidyalaya, Indore.	Ayurvedacharya . .	B.A.M.S.	..
48. Vikram Ujjain.	Vishwavidyalaya, Ayurvedacharya . .	B.A.M.S.	..
49. Ravishankar Raipur.	Vishwavidyalaya, Ayurvedacharya . .	B.A.M.S.	..
50. Board of Indian Medicine, Madhya Pradesh, (Madhya Bharat Region) Gwalior.	Bhishagacharya . .	L.I.M.	From 1957—still cont.
51. Mahakoshal Board, Jabalpur.	Ayurvedic Bhisagwara . .	L.A.P.	..
52. Board of Indian Medicine, Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Bharat Region), Gwalior.	Ayurveda-Vignanacharya . .	A.V.M.S.	From 1958—still cont.
53. Government College, Gwalior.	Ayurvedic Vaidyasastri . .	..	..
	Valdya-wara Ayurvedopadhyaya.	..	..
54. Ashtanga Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Ujjain.	Valdya-Vachaspati . .	..	..
55. Board of Indian Medicine, Gwalior.	Sahayak-vaidya . .	..	..
56. Govt. Ayurvedic College, Raipur.	..	B.A.M.S.	..
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
57. Nagpur University, Nagpur .	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	B.A.M.S.	..
58. Poona University, Poona .	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	B.A.M.S.	..
	Master of Ayurvedic Science.	M.A.Sc.	..
59. Vidarbha Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	B.A.M.S.	..
60. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.	Ayurveda Visharad . .	A.V.V. (Nanded)	..
61. Committee of Shuddha Ayurvedic Course, Maharashtra.	Ayurveda Praveena . .	D.S.A.C.	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
62. Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Bombay.	Graduate of the Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.	G.F.A.M.	..
	Member of Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine.	M.F.A.M.	..
	Ayurveda-Visharad	D.A.S.F.	..
63. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeetha, Poona.	Ayurveda Visharada	A.V.V.	Before 1944.
	Ayurvediya-Parangat	A.V.P.	Before 1942.
64. Aryangal Satara.	Ayurveda Visharad	A.V.V.	Before 1942.
65. Auurved Nagar.	Ayurved-Teerth	A.T.	Before 1942.
<i>Mysore</i>			
66. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore, Bangalore.	Graduate Course of Indian Medicine.	G.C.I.M.	..
67. Committee for Suddha Ayurveda and Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore State.	Ayurveda-Paraveena	..	..
68. Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.	Ayurveda-Vidwat	L.A.M.S.	..
69. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine.	Ayurveda-Vidwat	L.A.M.S.	..
70. Central Board of Indian Medicine.	Ayurveda-Vidwat	L.A.M.S.	..
71. Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha.	Ayurveda-Vidwat	L.A.M.S.	From October, 1953.
72. Committee or authority of the Mysore Maharaja's Sanskrit College (Ayurvedic section).	Ayurveda-Vidwat	..	Before 1909.
73. The Committee or authority of the Government Ayurvedic College.	Ayurveda-Vidwat	..	From 1909 to 1928.
74. Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeetha.	Bhishagwar	..	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
75. Prema Vidya Peetha, Thun- gabhadra.	Ayurvedachudamani	..	..
	Ayurveda Shiromani		..
	Bhibadindu		..
	Vaidya guru		..
76. Government Ayurvedic School, Mysore.	..	A.M.S.	..
77. Government Ayurvedic School and College, Mysore.	Licentiate of Ayurveda Medicine and Surgery.	L.A.M.S.	..
Madras :			
78. Government College of Indi- genous Medicine, Madras.	Graduate of the College Integrated Medicine.	G.C.I.M.	Up to 1959
	Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine.	L.I.M.	Up to 1955
	Associate Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine.	A.L.I.M.	Up to 1955
	Associate in Indigenous Medicine.	A.I.M.	Up to 1955
	Fellow of Indigenous Medicine.	F.I.M.	Up to 1955
79. Madras Ayurvedic College, Madras	Ayurveda Bhusana.	..	..
	Ayurveda Bhisagwara.	..	..
80. Venkataraman Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.	Vaidya-Visarada	..	..
81. University of Madras, Madras.	Ayurveda-Shiromani	..	..
82. Board of Examiners in Indi- genous Medicine, Govt. of Madras.	Village Vaidya "C" Class	..	..
83. Central Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.	"B" Class Practitioners	R.M.P. (Indian).	..
84. Board of Indigenous Medi- cine, Madras.	Higher Proficiency in Indian Medicine.	H.P.I.M.	..
85. Government College of Indi- genous Medicine, Madras.	Graduate of the College of Integrated Medi- cine.	G.C.I.M.	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
	Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine.	L.I.M.	..
	Fellow of Indigenous Medicine.	F.I.M.	..
	Associate of Indigenous Medicine.	A.I.M.	..
	Associate Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine.	A.L.I.M.	..
86. University of Madras, Madras.	Ayurveda-Shiromani	..	..
87. Board of Examiners in Indi- genous Medicine, Govt. of Madras.	Village Vaidya	..	Up to 1955
88. Central Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.	"B" Class Practitioners	R.I.M.P.	..
Orissa			
89. Ayurvedic Examination Board, Orissa.	Diploma in Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	D.A.M.S.	From 1953 to 1962.
90. Orissa Association of Sans- krit Learning and Culture, Puri.	Ayurveda-Shastri	..	..
	Ayurvedacharya	..	..
Punjab			
91. Faculty of Indian Medicine, Punjab.	Graduate of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery.	G.A.M.S.	..
	Ayurvedacharya	..	..
92. Sanatan Dharam Premgiri Ayurvedic College, Bhiwani.	Ayurvedacharya	..	..
	Kaviraj	..	..
93. D.A.V. Managing Committee, Vaidya-Vachaspati Amritsar/Jullundur.		..	..
94. Bhupinder Ayurveda College, Patiala.	Ayurvedacharya	..	..
Rajasthan			
95. Faculty of Ayurveda Univer- sity of Rajasthan, Jaipur.	Ayurvedacharya	..	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
96. Rajasthan Ayurveda Vi- bhagiya Pariksha Mandal, Ajmer.	Bhishagwara . . . . .	..	From 1962 to date
	Bhishagacharya . . . . .	..	Do.
97. Rajputana Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.	Bhishagacharya Shiromani	..	From 1951
	Bhishagratna Shastri . . . . .	..	Do.
98. Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur.	Bhishak . . . . .	..	..
	Bhishagacharya . . . . .	..	..
	Bhish-Kala . . . . .	..	..
99. Maharaja College of Ayur- ved, Jaipur.	Shastra-Acharya . . . . .	..	..
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
100. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	Ayurvedacharya with Medicine & Surgery.	A.M.S.	..
	Ayurvedacharya, Bache- lor of Medicine and Surgery.	A.B.M.S.	..
	Doctor of Ayurvedic Me- dicine.	D.A.Y.M.	..
	Ayurvedacharya with Modern Medicine & Surgery.	A.M.M.S.	..
101. Lucknow University, Lucknow.	Bachelor of Ayurveda with modern Medicine & Surgery.	B.A.M.M.S.	..
102. Ayurvedic College, Guru- kul University, Kangari (Hardwar).	Ayurveda-Alankara . . . . .	..	..
103. Gurukul Vidyalyaya, Vrindaban.	Ayurved-Shiromani . . . . .	..	..
	Ayurveda-Bhusan . . . . .	..	..
104. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag.	Vaidya Visharad . . . . .	..	..
	Ayurved-Ratna . . . . .	..	..
105. Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya, Hardwar.	Ayurved Bhakshar (Jwalapur Centre only).	..	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
106. Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., Lucknow.	Bachelor of Indian Medicine & Surgery.	B.I.M.S.	..
	Diploma in Indian Medicine & Surgery.	D.I.M.S.	..
	Ayurvedacharya, Bachelor of Medicine & Surgery.	A.M.B.S.	..
	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	B.A.M.S.	..
	Diploma in Indian Medicine.	D.I.M.	.
<i>West Bengal</i>			
107. Shyamadas Vaidya Shastrapeetha, Calcutta.	..	M.A.S.F.	.
108. State Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, West Bengal.	Ayurvedatirtha	M.A.S.	.
109. Sanskrit Board, Calcutta	Ayurveda Teertha	..	..
110. Jamini Bhushan Astanga Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	Bhishagacharya	M.A.M.S.	From 1920 to 1942.
111. J. B. Astanga Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Calcutta.	Licentiate in Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery.	L.A.M.S.	Before 1940.
	Bhishgaratna	..	..
	Vaid Shiromani	M.A.S.F.	..
112. Paschim Banga Ayurveda Parishad, Calcutta.	Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty.	M.A.S.F.	..
PART II.—UNANI			
<i>Andhra</i>			
1. Islamia Arabic Tibbi College, Kurnool, A.P.	Tabib-e-Kamil	..	..
2. Nizamia Tibbi, Collge, Hyderabad.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery.	B.U.M.&S.	..
	Tabib-e-Mustanad	..	..
	Graduate of the College of Unani Medicine.	G.C.U.M.	.
<i>Bihar</i>			
3. State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines, Patna, Bihar.	Graduate in Unani Medicine & Surgery.	G.U.M.S.	1953 onwards.

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Delhi			
4. Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi.	Bachelor in Indian Medicine and Surgery. Fazil-i-tibb-o-Jarahat.	B.I.M.S.	1962-63.
	(Diploma in Indian Medicine and Surgery) Kamil-i-tibb-o-Jarahat.	D.I.M.S.	1956-62.
5. Ayurveda and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.	Fazil-i-tibb-o-Jarahat	F.T.J.	Up to 1956.
	Kamil-i-tibb-o-Jarahat	K.T.J.	Do.
6. Jamia-Tibbia, Delhi	Akmal-ul-Hukma	..	Do.
	Afzal-ul-Hukma	..	Do.
Jammu & Kashmir			
7. Jammu and Kashmir University.	Bachelor of Unani Medicine & Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	..
Madhya Pradesh			
8. Asiphia Tibbia College, Bhopal.	Hakim-Kamil	..	..
	Tibb-e-Kamil	..	..
Maharashtra			
9. Faculty of 'Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Maharashtra.	Mahir-e-tibb-o-Jarahat	D.U.S.F.	..
10. Board of Examiners in Unani.	Mahir-e-tibb-o-Jarahat	M.T.J.	From 1942 to 1943
Mysore			
11. Board of Studies in Indian Medicine, Mysore, Bangalore.	Tabib-e-Hasziq	..	..
12. Government Ayurvedic and Unani College (College of Indian Medicine), Bangalore.	Tabib-e-Hasziq	..	..
13. Central Board of Indian Medicine, Mysore.	Tabib-e-Hasziq	..	..
14. Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.	Licentiate in Unani Medicine & Surgery.	L.U.M.S.	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
15. Government Ayurvedic School, Mysore.	..	U.M.S.	..
<i>Madras</i>			
16. Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.	Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine.	L.I.M.	..
	Graduate of the College of Integrated Medicine.	G.C.I.M.	..
17. Board of Examiners in Indigenous Medicine, Government of Madras. }	Village-Vaidya	..	..
18. Central Board of Indigenous Medicine, Madras.	"B" Class practitioners	R.I.M.P.	..
<i>Punjab</i>			
19. Bhupindra Tibbi College, Patiala.	Fazul-ul-Hukma	..	..
	Hasiq-ul-Hukma	..	..
	Tabib-i-Akmal	..	..
<i>Rajasthan</i>			
20. Rajputana Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.	Amd-Tul-Hukma	..	From 1951
	Tabib-Fazil	..	From 1951
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
21. Muslim University, Aligarh.	Bachelor of Unani Medi- cine & Surgery.	B.U.M.S.	..
	Bachelor of Unani Tib & Surgery.	B.U.T.S.	..
22. Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., Lucknow.	Fazil-Ut-Tib, Bachelor of Medicine and Sur- gery.	F.M.B.S.	..
	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine.	D.I.M.	..
	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine & Surgery.	D.I.M.S.	..
	Bachelor of Indian Medi- cine & Surgery.	B.I.M.S.	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
23. Unani Medical College, Allahabad.	Master of Unani and Master of Surgery.	M.U.M.S.	..
24. Takmil-ul-Tibb Institution, Lucknow.	Bachelor of Indian Medi- cine & Surgery.	B.I.M.S. (Unani)	..
25. Tibbia College, Deoband, (Saharanpur).	Bachelor of Tibbi Medi- cine & Surgery.	B.T.M.S.	..
	Bachelor of Indian Medi- cine & Surgery.	B.I.M.S.	..

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 14)

Recognised medical qualifications in Homoeopathy granted by Universities, Boards or Medical Institutions in India

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra</i>			
1. The Andhra Boards for Ayurveda & Homoeopathy, Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh).	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine.	D.H.M.	..
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From 1966 onwards.
<i>Bihar</i>			
2. The State Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Patna (Bihar).	Diploma in Medicine & Surgery.	D.M.S.	..
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	..
<i>Delhi</i>			
3. The Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Science.	D.H.S.	..
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	..
<i>Kerala</i>			
4. The Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Kerala State, Trivandrum.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine.	D.H.M.	..
	Licentiate of Royal College of Homoeopathic Physician.	I.R.C.H.P.	Up to 1966-67.
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			
5. The Board of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Systems of Medicine, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.	Diploma in Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.	D.H.B.	..

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
6 The Court of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Bombay, (Maharashtra).	Licentiate of Court of Examiners in Ho- moeopathy	L.C.E.H.	.
	Fellow of the Court of Examiners in Ho- moeopathy.	F.C.E.H.	.
	Diploma in Homoeo- pathy and Biochemis- try	D.H.B.	..
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
7 Agra University, Agra	Graduate of Homoeo- pathic Medicine & Surgery.	G.H.M.S.	.
The State Board of Ho- moeopathic System of Medicine, Lucknow.	Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery	B.M.S.	..
<i>West Bengal</i>			
8 The Council of Homoeo- pathic Medicine, Calcutta, (West Bengal).	Diploma in Medicine and Surgery.	D.M.S.	.
	Bachelor of Homoeo- pathic Medicine.	B.H.M.	..
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	B.M.B.S.	.
	Bachelor of Homoeo- pathic Medicine and Surgery.	B.H.M.S.	..
	Master of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	M.H.M.S.	..

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(See section 15)

Recognised medical qualifications in Indian medicine granted by certain medical institutions before 15th August, 1947 in areas which comprised within India as defined in Government of India Act, 1935

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
PART I.—AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA			
1. Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore	Vaidya Vachaspati	..	Before 1947.
	Vaidya Kaviraj	..	Before 1947.
	Kaviraj	..	Before 1947.
2. Sanatan Dharm Premgiri Ayurvedic College, Lahore.	Vaidya Shastri	..	Before 1947.
PART II.—UNANI			
1. The Islamia College, Lahore.	Hakim-i-Haziq	..	-
	Zubda-Tul-Hukma	..	-
2. Tibbia College, Lahore.	Jumda-Tul-Hukma	..	-

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See section 16)

*Recognised medical qualifications granted by medical institutions in countries
with which there is a scheme of reciprocity*

Name of University, Board or Medical Institution	Recognised medical qualifications	Abbreviation for registration	Remarks
1	2	3	4
AYURVEDA AND SIDDHA			
Government College of Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Ceylon,	Diploma in Indigenous Medicine & Surgery.	D.I.M.S.	..

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The question of establishing a statutory composite Central Council for Indian systems of medicine (Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani) and Homoeopathic system of medicine, on the analogy of the Medical Council of India, has been under consideration of the Government of India for some time past.

2. Minimum standards for admission, duration of courses of training, details of curricula and syllabi of studies and the title of the degree or diploma vary from State to State and even from Institution to Institution in the same State. A number of committees appointed by the Government of India, to consider the problems relating to the Indian systems of medicine and Homoeopathy, have recommended that a Statutory Central Council on the lines of the Medical Council of India for the modern system of medicine is a prerequisite for the proper growth and development of these systems of medicine.

3. Some States have constituted State Boards or Councils, either by legislation or by executive orders, for the purpose of registration of practitioners in the various systems of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy as well as recognition of qualifications. There is, however, no Central legislation for the regulation of practice or for minimum standards of training and conduct of examinations in these systems of medicine on an all-India basis. In the absence of such legislation, there is no effective control over the large number of unregistered practitioners in these systems.

4. The Central Council of Health at its 13th Meeting in June, 1966 while discussing the policy on Ayurvedic education recommended the setting up of a Central Council for Indian Systems of Medicine to lay down and regulate standards of education and examinations, qualifications and practice in these systems.

5. The main functions of the Central Council would be to evolve uniform standards of education in and the registration of the practitioners of these systems of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy. For this purpose the Central Council will constitute separate committees for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy, consisting of members of the respective systems of medicine to deal with matters per-

laining to those systems. The registration of practitioners on the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy will ensure that medicine is not practised by those who are not qualified in these systems, and those who practise observe a code of ethics in the profession.

The Bill is intended to achieve these objects.

NEW DELHI;

SATYA NARAYAN SINHA

The 16th December, 1968.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The scheme of this Bill centres round the registration of practitioners of Indian medicine and Homoeopathy on the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and maintenance of minimum standards of professional education in these systems of medicine. The establishment of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, committees for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine and such other committees as may be necessary has been proposed.

2. Under clause 4 of the Bill, the Central Government will have to conduct elections for constituting the Central Council in accordance with such rules as may be made by it in this behalf. The Central Council is empowered under clause 9 of the Bill to constitute committees for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy to deal with matters relating to Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine respectively. Under clause 10, the Central Council may also have to constitute other committees for general or special purposes.

3. Under clause 12, the Central Council has to appoint a Secretary and such other persons deemed necessary and also, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the remuneration and allowances to be paid to the President, Vice-Presidents and members of the Central Council and determine the conditions of service of its employees.

4. Under clauses 19 and 20, the Central Council will have to appoint inspectors and visitors to inspect/visit any medical institution, college, hospital or other institutions where education in Indian medicine and Homoeopathy is given or to attend any examination.

Under clause 23, the Central Council is likely to incur expenditure on the maintenance of the Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

The setting up of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy will involve a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 3.70 lakhs as per details below:—

	Rs.
I. Income	Nil
II. <i>Expenditure</i> .—	
A. Non-Recurring	Nil
B. Recurring (per annum)	3,70,000
<i>Pay of Officers and Establishment, Allowances and Honoraria, and Other Charges.</i>	
The recurring expenditure is made up of:—	
(1) Pay and allowances of Officers and Establishment	1,00,000
(2) Remuneration and allowances (including travelling allowance) to President, Vice-President and members of the Central Council and Chairmen, and members of committees.	1,50,000
(3) Other Charges, including rent for office building	1,20,000
TOTAL	3,70,000

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

1. Clause 35 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. These rules will relate mainly to the conduct of elections of the members of the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy.

2. Clause 36 of the Bill empowers the Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy to make regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act or the rules made thereunder, to carry out the purposes of this Act, with the previous sanction of the Central Government. Such regulations may provide, *inter alia*, for the manner of the election of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the management of the property of the Central Council, the resignation of members, the powers and duties of the President and Vice-Presidents, the summoning and holding of meetings of the Central Council and its committees, the functions of the committees, the powers and duties of the Registrar and other employees, the appointment, powers and duties of the inspectors and visitors, minimum standards of education and examinations, mode of applying for registration on the Central Register, the standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed.

3. The matters in respect of which rules and regulations can be made are generally matters of procedure and administrative detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the Bill itself. The delegation of legislative power is therefore of a normal character.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary.

